s One Year dress, One Year 200 Orana Office, Nos.91and 96 Farnam Street, New York Office, Rooms 14 and 15 Tenune Bullding, Warnington Office, No 513 Foundmenth Street,

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the Epiron OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Onaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company, The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. ptate of Nebraska. | 8.5. (county of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the schul circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 22, 1888, was as follows:

esday, June 19 ednesday, June 35 ursday, June 21 Friday, June 22... Average. GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23d day of June, A. D., 1888,

N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

presence this 23d day of June, A. D., 1885.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

County of Bouglas,

George B. Tzschnck, being first duly sworn,
deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the
month of June, 1887 was 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,633 copies; for Agust,
1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887,
14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,535 copies; for
November, 1887, 15,236 copies; for December,
1888, 15,491 copies; for January, 1888, 15,236 cop1888, 19,692 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies,
for May, 1888, 18,181 copies;
GEO, B. TZSCHUCK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this isth day of June, A. D. 1883. N. P. FEIL Notary Public. AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 20,065 Total for the Week - - - 140,458

> FOR PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

of Indiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT

of New York. IT IS a family failing; the Harrisons are made of presidential timber.

LEVI P. MORTON,

NEBRASKA has begun lighting the bonfires of enthusiasm, which will burn through the 6th of November for Harrison and Morton.

A METEOR dropped in the streets of New York and exploded with a terrible report. That was the first shot fired in the state for Harrison and Morton.

A VEIN of natural gas was struck near St. Louis. It is, however, nothing more nor less than the overflow of exuberance from the democratic convention.

In completing the construction of their Twentieth street line the Cable company is to be congratulated. The company has fulfilled its obligations in the face of great obstacles, and will now reap the reward of its labors.

WITH the district court complaining at neglect of the city attorney and the police court scolding at the absence of the assistant city attorney from his post, interested parties are inquiring, "Whither are we drifting?" only to hear the answer in the winds

Mr. THURMAN's speech of acceptance to the formal notification of his nomination was longer than that made by Mr. Cleveland to the democratic committee. But then it was to be expected that the brains of the kangaroo ticket would have something to say.

AND still they come. The next session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will be held in Omaha in 1889. It was wholly through the efforts of the Nebraska delegates that the honor was conferred on this city. The fact may be commented upon here, as anywhere else, that no matter in what trade or business our citizens may be employed, or what diverse interests may separate them at home, they are at all times and in all places loyal to the best interests of Omaha.

FORTY-EIGHT years ago the following doggerel swept over the country after he Maine election in September: D, have you heard the news from Maine,

How she went hell bent, For Governor Kent. And Tippecanoe and Tyler too !

Maine again has been heard from through her favorite son, and her vote will be no less uncertain for Ben Harrison in November than it was for his illustrious grandfather in 1840.

It is a pretty state of affairs if Omaha must spend thousands of dollars this summer to repair defects in city work caused by dishonest or negligent contractors. At least a half dozon serious breaks in the sewers have been discovered during the past few days due to poor work. Before the end of the year, it is safe to say, much more defective construction will make itself evident, It therefore becomes the plain duty of the sewer and plumbing inspectors to place the responsibility of fraudulent and faulty work on the parties responsible for it. A few examples will have a salutary effect. It is the only safeguard the city can have in insuring honesty in its public works.

THE general managers of western railroads are endeavoring to obtain a modification of the rates established by the Iowa railway commissioners. An increase of the freight tariff has already been made. But a still further concession is asked for. It is evident, however, that the state board has met the general managers more than half way. A greater change in the schedule would be doing the people of lows an injustice, and a halt has been called. The new tariff sheet is to go into effect July 5. To this the railroads have raised a general protest. They are circulating the report that if the commissioners refuse to change the proposed rates and order them to be put into force on the date fixed, the railroads will make a fight and test the legallty of the commissioners' action. On the face of it, the threat is mere bluff and the Iowa commissioners will not be

Close of the Fiscal Year.

The current fiscal year of the governthat body in reporting bills, the new | be the finest ever given in the city. fiscal year will begin without a number of the appropriations which should have

been made by this time. This state of affairs may not necesgovernment, but it will prevent a conare important, and when not forthcoming in the usual volume other interests, if not those of the government, suffer. the house appropriations committees is of the last two congresses, and it has been apparent for some time that it was | exercises. certain to be heard again. Hitherto the whole responsibility for delay rested with Mr. Randall, but the house having two years ago given to other committees than that of which Mr. Randall is the head the duty of preparing several of the appropriation bills, the responsibility is now divided. The purpose in making the change was to expedite this most important part of the work of

the house, but the delay has been

greater since than before the change. Politics has more or less to do with the way in which the majority in the house trifles and delays in this matter of appropriations. At every session there is scheming to throw the responsibility for large appropriations upon the senate. At a late day bills are sent to the upper body which are inadequate, the senate supplies the required amendments, and so far as these are accepted by the house the responsibility for any appearance of extravagance is thrown on the senate. This practice of the democratic schemers, by which they attempt to get a cheap reputation for economy in appropriations, has been several times rebuked in the senate, and two years ago prominent members of that body urged the policy of approving appropriation bills just as they came from the house, so that if deficits resulted by which the business of the government would suffer the house would be responsible. The proposition, however, did not receive general approval and the democratic practice is

maintained. The incapacity of the democratic party to deal wisely with public affairs, as well as its readiness to subordinate everything to considerations of partisan advantage, are in no matter more strikingly shown than in the course pursued by the representatives of the party in congress with respect to appropriations.

Mr. Cleveland's Self-Assurance. The address of Mr. Cleveland to the

committees which notified him of his nomination shows more strongly than any of his previous utterances the selfassurance of the man. Evidently he was never before quite so full of himself as he is at this time. Having most successfully brought the democratic party to his feet, and made it the unquestioning instrument of his ambition. he invited his creditors to a dinner and Mr. Cleveland has apparently convinced presented each one with a check for the out whose wisdom and patriotism there was great danger that the whole fabric of our political institutions would have tumbled into ruin.

Thisself-sufficient potentate of democ-

racy talked arrogantly of what he had

accomplished in restoring the executive office to its true relations to the people. from which it had drifted under his predecessors. This astute statesman discovered that the office had "become a perversion of all it ought to be" and had been loosened from its moorings, and thereupon he set about the great task of putting it again in the right track. Could self-assurance go beyond this? The men guilty of perverting the executive office were Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. What will the American people think of such an allegation, coming from such a source? Who is there that will not regard as supremely ridiculous the assumption of Grover Cleveland that it remained for him to give the executive office its true character, restore it to closer relations with the people, and administer it "in full sympathy with their wants and needs." If there has been a president who kept himself more remote from the people than Mr. Cleveland has done we have no knowledge of him. Before his marriage he was more exclusive than any European monarch, and there was never a president who found so few opportunities as he to learn by association the wants and needs of the people. The executive office has become more difficult of approach since it has been occupied by Mr. Cieveland than is any ruler in Europe, a fact so well attested that

nobedy who knows anything about it would presume to deny it. Mr. Cleveland had his eyes opened, also, to the bitterness of partisan obstruction. This referred chiefly to the refusal of the senate to promptly confirm everybody whom Mr. Cleveland has sought to foist upon the public service. A conspicuous instance of this sort of obstruction was furnished in the case of Justice Lamar, and the loyal sentiment of the country will not agree with Mr. Cleveland that it was a reckless or shameless obstruction. On the whole we think it can be conclusively shown that the partisan obstruction which the president depleres has been very necessary and extremely useful. It is impossible to say what might have been the damaging consequences if it had not been exercised.

Obviously, Mr. Cleveland has the fullest possible faith in himself and he is frank in declaring it. But he is likely to learn next November that the people are not similarly impressed with his vaunted virtues.

The Fourth of July Celebration.

Special efforts made by the general committee having the Fourth of July exercises in hand for a grand celebration, are on a scale never before attempted in Omaha. The magnificence

nothing is comparison with the display which will be made on the coming ment closes with to-day. Next week the | Fourth. Fully 10,000 men will be in government will begin disbursements line of parade, which will include numon account of the new fiscal year, so far | erous floats and burges representing the as appropriations have been made. But arts, the trades and historical subjects. owing to the delay in the house of rep- The programme at the fair grounds will resentatives, or more properly on the embrace all kinds of athletic sports, part of the appropriations committee of while the exhibition of fireworks will

The liberal rates offered by the railroads to Omaha assures an attendance of at least 10,000 to 15,000 strangers. While the Knights of Labor and the sarily interfere with the business of the trades unions are assuming so great a financial responsibility for the benefit siderable amount of money from going of everybody, it is the duty of our citiout of the treasury which is looked for | zens to encourage these organizations at this time. The July disbursements in their efforts to score a success. It is somewhat strange, therefore, that subscriptions have not come in as liberally as they should. The individual contri-Complaint regarding the dilatoriness of | butions which have been pledged must be collected in order that the societies not new. It was heard at every session in charge of the celebration may carry out every feature of their varied

> THE sweeping reduction in freight ates just made by the new "Soo" route from Boston to St. Paul, has opened the eyes of competing lines to what low figures a railroad can legitimately carry freight at a profit. For example, the 'Soo" has made a rate of 60 cents per hundred pounds on first class freight. all rail from Boston to St. Paul. This is a cut from 91 cents, the rate now in force on all other lines to the same destination. In consequence not only the eastern trunk lines but the trans-Missouri roads to the Pacific are affected. It is claimed the "Soo's" rate not only makes the lowest possible rate to St. Paul from the eastern senboard, but also reduces the freight tariff to the Pacific coast via the Canadian Pacific. As result, the railroads are in a quandary whether to meet the "Soo's" figures or not. There is, of course, the usual cry that such a reduction is ruinous. But, somehow, railroads always manage to meet the cuts of rivals and prosper. If such a sweeping change in the tariff sheet of freight rates had been ordered by a state railroad commission, what a hullabaloo would be raised by every railroad in the country.

> THE enterprise of a number of prominent citizens in setting on foot the project of a palace of products must be backed up by our business men and citizens in general. The scheme can not be allowed to drop. It has already been heralded through the state and country that Omaha will inaugurate a festival which will be the wonder of the west. Sioux City, encouraged by the success of her corn palace last year, has redoubled her energies for a grand display this fak. In order that Omaha may equal the excellence expected of her and surpass the efforts made by other cities in like celebrations, our citizens must unite heartily in the enterprise. No man can stand back. Success depends on immediate and united action, and like casting bread upon the waters, the returns for efforts now put forth will come back multiplied a hundred fold. Attend the meeting this af-

on. A NUMBER of years after Levi P. Morton failed in the dry goods business, amount of his indebtedness. In 1880 when Ireland was appealing to America for food, Levi P. Morton fitted out at his own expense the ship Constellation with bread and meat and sent it to starving Ireland. That is the kind of a man the republican party has nominated for vice president.

In their hurry to print the first pictures of the republican nominees, many newspapers are under the suspicion of using cuts of Blaine and Hayes to represent Harrison, while likenesses of Arthur with flowing side whiskers, and Tilden smooth shaven have been pressed into service to represent Morton. Who says composite photography is not a success?

Other Lands Than Ours. It is evident that even the tory government is convinced of the necessity of changing the composition of the British house of lords, but it does not propose to go so far as the radicals. The mnovations which it proposes to establish go far to show how glaring are the abuses of the present body. It has now some 530 members. The average attendance is not over sixty, but as a member can send in his vote by proxy, the number counted is always respectable on any interesting vote. Of this 530, probably four-fifths are wellmeaning gentlemen of average capacity; the other part is about evenly divided between men of real calibre and some of the worst scalawags in the empire. These latter do not often attend, but they send in their votes. The new blood put into the upper house has of late years been elderly men of means, who have been serviceable to the then government. The morals of the upper house have improved in the half century just past. Its montal power has not appreciably changed. The programme proposed by Lord Salisbury is a moderate one. First, he would do away with the baser fellows by giving the house power of expulsion, which it does not now have. Once a peer always a peer, is the pres ent rule, and no matter how gross their conduct or how criminal their actions, they are still lawmakers. Certainly the power of purging itself should be granted the lords, and that, too, without Lord Salisbury's plan that the ministry at will may restore this adisgraced member. Another feature which he would have is a system of life peers, created from men of brains, and not necessarily wealthy. He would limit their number to fifty, not more than five to be created in a year. The idea is to infuse new life into this eminently sluggish body, but the slow way in which Lord Salisbury proposes to do it makes it look as if he wished to give an apparent reform without making much real change. In the absolutely sure movement toward popularizing the hereditary branch in the British government, it is noticeable that the tory leader is at length a convert and realizes that the step must soon come. The sooner he proposes the expulsion of the black sheep who now have the right to sit on its benches the less radical some of the other pending innovations may be.

An agitation in favor of home rule has been started in Scotland. The demands of those in the movement are that Scotland should have a fair representation in parliament according to her population and position; that, in addition, she should have a legislature of her own and an executive government sitting in Scotland with full control over all purely Scotch questions; and that 'rightened by any such demonstration. of last year's celebration is said to be Scotland, through her executive government,

perial revenue. It is the federal principle they wish to establish, a national parliament and an imperial parliament over all. What the Scotch home rulers propose is to make of their country a common wealth modeled almost exactly on the plan of an American state. There is no hint of separation from England. Scotland is still to send members to the imperial parliament sitting in London. The army, the navy, impost duties, relations with foreign countries -all these are to remain under the absolute control of queen, lords and commons. But the thousand and one details of domestic government are to be managed for Scotland in Scotland by Scotchmen.

The speech of the new German emperor u the reichstag was in very much the same spirit as that by which his addresses to the army and navy were characterized and animated. It is true that its text is more laboriously and ostentatiously pacific. In sentences which probably found their inspiration in the wisdom and experience of Prince Bismarck, William II announces his resolu tion to maintain peace with every one so far as it lies in his power, and there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his resolution. His speech, however, like all speeches delivered under similar conditions, is to be judged less by the specific statements it contains than by its tone and general tenor, and no one who reads it with intelligence and attention can fail to note the absolutism that breathes through every line of it. It is the path of his grandfather, sturdy and uncompromising believer in the divine right of kings, the very incarnation of autocracy, that the young emperor is determined to pursue. A paternal, not a constitutional government, a despotism modified by enevolence, represents his idea of the imperial office, and it is this idea which he will bend his energies to realize. As for the liberal projects in the direction of constitutional iberty entertained and as far as possible carried out by his father, he seems not to have thought them worthy of a word. He means to be a king who shall govern as well as reign and like a second Canute he can be heard say ing to the rising tide of democracy: "Here shall thy proud waves be stayed." Thus he puts himself in direct opposition to the spirit of the age, and the danger is that he may presently find himself driven by the exigencies of his position and his environment to some disastrous use of the military force in which he places his trust.

The Boulanger bubble seems to have been completely punctured by the ridiculous flases made in the French chamber of deputies by the man at whose name statesmen shud dered not many weeks ago. The accounts of the occasion which reached this country by cable are fully confirmed. Not only was Boulanger's demand for an immediate revision of the consitution and a dissolution of the chamber refused by a vote of 187 in favor to 377 against, but the valiant here of the hustings was incontinently laughed at when he made his speech, which everybod; seems to admit to have been phenomenally feeble. There are a good many people is Europe and America who can point to the result of taking Boulanger out of the mys tery in which circumstances had enveloped him and placing him in the hurly-burly of actual affairs, and say "I told you so."

It is reported that a formidable rebellion has broken out among the people made des titute by the floods in the Chinese provinces of Honon and Shantung. The province of Honan contains some 23,000,000 people, and the province of Shantung some 28,000,000, so if any considerable part of the population of these two provinces has revolted the affair may be a very serious one for the Chinese government. No definite cause is assigned for the rebellion, but anyone having even a desultory knowledge of China and its meth- throughout the territory. A territorial asds will not be at a loss to find reasons will be remembered that the floods in China some months ago caused a terrible loss of life and awful destitution among the survivors, many of whom were left absolutely without food or clothing or shelter of any kind. To aid the sufferers the Chinese government made considerable grants of money from the public treasury and the emperor gave quite liberally from his private purse. But there are so many intermediaries between the emperor and the people, so many officials between the treasury and the sufferers from the floods, that it is more than likely that the money intended for the relief fund rever reached the people whom it should have benefitted, or, if it did, it had been looted so many times that not enough was left to be of any service. If this be the true state of the case, as is not at all unlikely, a ready reason is found for the rebellion in the distressed provinces of Honan and Shantung

The cumor that a "white pasha," with a large force of men, is pushing his was through the African equatorial provinces f it shall prove to be true, will probably be found to refer to Stanley. General Gordon' death was too well authenticated to lead to the hope that he is still alive, without taking into consideration the time that has elapsed since the massacre at Khartoum. Stanley on the other hand, may have succeeded in piercing the circle of danger drawn around Emin. Bey and be making his way toward the coast. The relief committee in London holds this opinion, and also inclines to the belief that the recent reports as to Stanley's desertion by his followers and his critical position are but an amplification of similar rumors which were received in May last. It is to be hoped that some official information will soon end the anxiety which is felt as to the fate of the daring explorer.

### STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Nebraska City sports have organized a gun Aurora shipped fifty six cars of cattle to

Omaha in one day last week. Forty Weeping Water citizens have banded hemselves together to protect the village Capital stock for the North Platte elevator

ompany is being subscribed to the amount of \$15,000. The railroad receipts for freight in Colum bus averaged about \$300 a day during the S13

Two burglars who went through a Guide Rock store and were captured, made their escape from the jail at Red Cloud Wednes-day night. The vicinity of North Platte is suffering

from the deproductions of horse thieves. Three animals were taken in one night reintly and the citizens are up in arm The deadly ice cream sickened fourteen persons near Albion last Sunday. A dozen doctors worked on them for days, reducing their weight and fever. The emetic won after a hard struggle.

The managers of the Franklin County Fair association are laboring zealously to make the fall meeting the best one ever held in the county. One of the attractions will be an address from Senator Manderson. Schuyler furnishes another warning to Sunday swimmers. Charlie Weich attempter to dive into the water on that day and twister his neek so badly in the effort, that his hims

have become paralyzed and he may not re Dan Johnson, who recently removed from Weeping Water to Cheyenne county, took along with him the banner that Plattsmouth presented to Weeping Water precinct for giving the largest republican majority in the county. Dan has been notified to said the flag back or else have his reputation for veneral transfer of the property of the pro

racity and honor blasted. After the numerous experiences that the

should have the appointing and control of judges, civil servants and other officials, except those engaged in the military, naval and diplomatic services and in collecting the image. will be at least two cells in the equally as unresisting to the efforts of the occupants as they would be to an outside crowd anxious to interview the victims inside for a few minutes."

Iowa.

Sheldon is to have another bank with a paid-up capitol of \$10,000.

Webster City has struck water in the well Osknloosa's council is thinking of paying off the bity's floating indebtedness of \$18,000. A Codar Rapids saloonist who was fined \$50 for selling liquor is boarding it out in the jail at Marion.

Muscatine people are so sociable that they have almost suspended pusiness to attend the many church festivals which are being given. A young man at Des Moines applied for a marriage liceuse last Tuesday, but failed to get it because he couldn't think of his girl's

Some of Clarinda's citizens believe there is hidden wealth underlying the town and have organized a stock company to locate the

Colonel Elliot Schurtz, of Marshalltown received inst Tuesday from the war depart ment a notice dated June 22, 1888, to the ef-fect that his claim for 875 for the less of a norse while in the government service during the Mexican war had been allowed. The claim was filed in 1848, and the notice said they were being paid in alphabetical order At that rate when will the Zs get their pay Some time last fall a young man applied to be deputy sheriff of Cherokee county for a night's lodging in the county jail and some-thing to cat. The deputy gave him four square meals and charged it up to the county, expecting to never again see the young man.
A few days ago he was greatly surprised
when the same young fellow appeared and insisted on paying for the meals and ledging, It was the first occurrence of the kind dur-ing the reign of the deputy, although hun-

On Saturday night the residence of Edwin Bradway, near Maquoketa, together with his wife and four-year-old child, was consumed by fire. His ten year-old daughter escaped and gave the alarm, but it was too late to save them. The little girl who escaped says went to bed about 8 o'clock and about half an hour after the smelt smoke. She got up and discovered fire in a small clothes ess. She rushed to her mother's Poom and dither the house was on lire, and wanted take her little sister. Her mother objected and refused to get up, saying in seemingly a stupefied condition, that she didn't think the fire would amount to much. The father, who returned after the five, is nearly wild with grief. The origin of the fire in the clothes press is a mystery and cannot be accounted for by either the girl or

Dakota.

The Potter county Sunday schools will old a picnic July 20 at Appointatox. Aberdeen and Huron have about decided that there is no hope for either of them to get the Illinois Central this year.

The Beadle county republican convention as been called for July 10 to select delegates the congressional convention at Water own and for September 18 to nominate ounty officers.

The old county seat of Sanborn county, Porestburg, is being dependented and its sulfdings moved to Woonsocket. In a short line nothing will remain to mark the former sounty seat except the sand knolls. Sioux Falls politicians do a good deal o alking these days. And the pity of it is that it

he only thing a Dakota politician has a right o do—in national affairs—except to con-cibute \$50 subscriptions to the election of A Chamberlain saloon man named Atwater

A Chamberlan shoot man hamed Atwater was slashed and severely cut by a traveling mad named Buel. The city marshal arrested the assaiant, and while taking him to the lockup he attempted to escape and a ball was inded in his hip. Both men are seriously A young man named Jim Clark recently

attempted to swim the Red river at Grand Forks and was drowned. Just as he jumped in one of the bystanders shouted: "I'll bet you'st that you'll drown." Clark shouted onck: "I'll take you." It was his last bet; he never reached the opposite shore. On Friday, July 13, there will be at Mitchell a convention for all interested in trying to secure a better observance of Sunday

made to petition the legislature for better and more stringent Sunday laws. The high license people of Sloux Falls, who are circulating the petition asking for the repeal of the law, report that they are every-where being received with enthusiasm from people they expected would favor the main-

igainst it are that it has not been and can not se enforced. The south Dakota educational council in session at Madison considered matters looking to needed legislation. It favored grant-

ng teachers' certificates for a number of leading to a life certificate; also fix he term of office of county superintendent or a greater number of years. The council will further consider these questions at its september meeting in Mitchell during the

## MRS. THERSTON AROUSED.

She Thinks Chairman Green Was Too Previous and Plainty Tells Him So. The Nebraska delegation went home in a ondition of disorganization painful to witness. Half a dozen things tended to mar the harmony of the proceedings, but the most serious trouble was the one which broke out

during the progress of the convention between Mrs. Thurston, the wife of the temporary chairman of the convention, and Mr. Charles Green, the chairman of the Nebraska delegation. Mrs. Thurston, according to the testimony of eye witnesses, has been very uneasy at Mr. Green's attempts to win prommence in the convention. She held that her husband being chosen as the temporary chairman of the convention should have subsequently been made the mouthpiece of his state delegation, and that the announcements of votes, motions to adjourn, and like contributions to the talking done at the gathering should be done by Mr. T. and not oy Mr. G. So on Saturday she dropped fround to the Nebruska delegation to straighten things out.

"You are doing too much talking, Mr. Green," she said, according to a contemporary chronicler, "what you need is some shoe-maker's wax in your chair to hold you down, and if you are not careful I'll get some for

Mr. Green at once got up and left the room in great heat, and since then he has openly I offenders to the extent of the law,

denounced the lady in unmeasured and uncallant terms, so that some of the Nebraskans look confidently forward to a fight between Thurston and Green. Another remarkable fact about the Ne

rasks delegation which was not generall nown before is that the delegation was to leved and accepted the use of the private car of the general manager of the Union Pacific cod-car No. 5. The car remained in the lepet during the convention and took the tentiemen home yesterday afternoon.

Seven of the ten Nebraska delegates are

railroad attorneys and employes.
[The Ban reproduces the above, head lines and all, from the Chicago Nows

### CHEAP CONSOLATION.

Church Howe Would Probably Have Better Appreciated Re-Election. Something like two hundred Nebraskans while in attendance at the Chicago convention last week sent the following letter to

Circago, June 20.-To the Hon. Church

Hon. Church Howe:

Howe, Member of the Republican National Committee from Nebraska—Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Nebraska, present in Chicago at the meeting of the republican national convention, learn with regret that you are about to retire from the national committee. Your distinguished service on such committee has resulted in great benefit to the republican party of the nation and to the state of Nobraska. Through your of-forts the highest office in the gift of the na-tional committee has been bestowed upon a distinguished citizen of our state, and Ne-braska is now enabled to take a position in the party council in keeping with her party fidelity. We hear with pleasure the praises given you by your associates on the rational committee, and appreciate their regret at the loss of your valuable assistance. Personally, we know the value of your tircless energy in advancing the interests of Nebraska and her tizens by your efforts to emble us to attend he sittings of the convention, and realize that without your service only a favored few would have gained admission, and that to you we should extend our thanks for the privilege we so highly enjoy.

NOUE VET.

At a meeting of the Nebraska delegation to

the republican national convention at Chicago, held at the Grand Pacific hotel. June 18, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Nebraska delegation tender its thanks to Hou. Church Howe, member of the republican national committee from Nepraska, for his distinguished and successful efforts in securing the selection of Hon. John M. Thurston as temporary chair-man of the republican national convention, and we feel that the result is largely due to his loyal assistance

Resolved, That his devotion to the republican party as shown in his arduous labors on the national committee is worthy of our warmest commendation. Resolved, That we furnish Mr. Howe with

a copy of these resolutions, and request their publication in Nebraska papers. For the delegation, CHARLES O. BATES, Secretary.

WELL DONE, MY SERVANT. John M. Thurston sent the following letter to Mr. Howe: Ghand Pacific Hotel,

The Hon. Church Howe, Member Republican National Committee—My Dear Sir: I wish to take this opportunity of placing upon record my heartfelt gratitude to you for your earnest and successful advocacy the of my candidacy for temporary chairman of republican national convention. I feel that you are entitled to the full credit of our success, and I carnestly hope that an opportunity will present itself at some time to repay the debt. Nebraska has reason to be proud of your efficient services on the national committee, and I believe I shous the sentiment of all those who have been present from our state at Chicago, in saying that we are all proud of your ability and of your standing among the greatmen of the country. Your friend, John M. Thuaston.

THOSE 6AVELS.

Mr. Thurston carried home two gavels, one given him by the Michigan delegation, made from the tree under which the republican party was organized; the other being presented by a Chicago firm, who describe it as follows: 'The handle is made from a part of the tent pole used in the tent of General Washington at Valley Forge, a part of the hammer is a piece of hickory taken from an old axe which was used by Abraham Lincoln when splitting rails, a part is made from a piece of oak taken from the tree under which General U. S. Grant dictated the letter to Pemberton, domanding the surrender of Vicksburg. Another part is a piece of by General John A. Logan at Fort Donaldson, and given by him to a friend as a incments of that event, another part of the hammer is from a piece of resewood used as a paper weight by President Garfield at Washington. The gold used for trimming is by Lafayette just after the surrender of Corn-

## A PUGNACIOUS PORTER.

He Attacks a Guest at the Paxton and Knocks Him Down.

A young man named L. R. Dennis went nto the Paxton vesterday to wash his hands. While engaged in this laudable enterprise an officious porter, a darkey known as Walt Edwards, ordered him out, informing him that the accommodations there were for guests only. Demnis pand no attention to the impudent negro, but proceeded to wash himself, when suddenly Edwards amped at him and struck him a stinging ow in the face. R. J. McFarland, a gues the house and traveling man, happened n the wash-room at this moment and aske Dennis what the row was about. He told aim, and McFarland turned to the porter and asked him what he struck the man fo when Edwards turned on him and smashed

McFarland then repaired to the office and informed Mr. Kitchen of the affair, and Ed-wards was immediately discharged. Later Mr. McFarland, who represents Knox, the out a warrant for the negro's arrest, saying but he intended to remain here and see that the negro was punished if it cost him \$500.

Drink Malto it is pleasant.

Selling Mortgaged Cattle.

George Green returned last evening from Mason county, Iowa, where he has been look ing after some cattle which he sold to E Stoddard last fall. The cattle are mortgaged and it is claimed that Stoddard disposed of half of them, about 150 head. The matter was brought before the court and Steddar was bound over to appear before the distric court. Selling mortgaged cattle has come t



# A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Old Sol Must Take a Back Seat This Time.

Another Omaha Man Appears as a Great Benefactor and Succeeds in Defeating the Sun's Bays.

A centleman of this city, taking the well known principle thatine (a.i.d evaporation of liquids p. o. luces intense cold, has invented a device to be worn on the person, whereby sefficient cold is produced under his clothing to freep his body in an agreeable temperature continually. The apparatus consists of a flat rubber tube surrounding his body, under his vest, or in fact can be incorporated with the vest, which is used to contain the varor of the volatile liquid, and keep temperature down to 60° Farenhelt under all circumstances.

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There are two small cylinders attached to his limbs entirely invisible, one producing and keep line a partial vaccium in the flat ruitier tube, while the other condenses and compresses the vapor of the volatile liquid to be used over again. These cylinders are connected to a small flat reservoir about the size of a small pecket-book also attached to the rest, for the storing of about a feacupial of the volatile fiquid. Every movement of the body causes the pistons of the cylinders to move, producing evaporation and of course cold, there is no loss of volatile liquid, as it is evaporized and condensed over and over again. The aparatus is entirely automatic, as the more a man exerts himself the more cold he produces.

The inventor, a very fleshy man, who always

produces.

The inventor, a very fleshy man, who always has suffered a great deal in summer, has one in constant use, and says that during the past few days has been as conformable as he could desire, a man could wear his winter clothes, or in facts.



ger into the nostrils to relieve it.

I often felt a sensation of intense itching in my nose, which was extremely sensative to changes of temperature, my sense of smell was blunted, my breath occasionally impure, which often rendered me very unhappy. I would sometimes get crusts out of my nose often tinged with blood, and in the morning tough mucus from the upper part of my throat. I had considerable pain over my eyes and frontal headache a great deal. My appetite was variable owing to the condition of my throat, making me sick to my stomach; about three months ago I went to see Dr. McCoy, who told me I had atraphic or dry catarrh, and said although it was curable, it would take time and patience to overcome it. I had confidence in him and was ratisfied with his price, which was very reasonable. His treatment has exceeded my expectations, today my troable is a thing of the past my nose feels natural and moist, my smell improved, no more crusts, no headandhe, can cat well, and in fact feel like a different person. Mr. Ryan is employed at Hammond's Packing House and resides at 218 South 31st et. South Omaha.

A Popular Explanation.

A Popular Explanation.

The past age might be called a superstitious one, the present can more properly be called an age of surprises, for many things one classed among the impossibilities have now become everyday possibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But have we reached the utmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain aliments of the human body subject to a special study, and claim to be able to cure such disease, are pronounced by other self-satisfied practitioners as presumptious; but does their saying so make it so? The man who, can come the pearest to over ome the seeming impossibilities of others is now all the rage, and well does the or they deserve the success they have labored so nard to obtain. Dr. J. Cresap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the dead and giving them a new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh as well as bronchial and throat troubles. They make catarrh a specialty, because it is one of the most prevalent and troubles made is sease that the people of this climate are help to. Since Dr. McCoy and his associates have located in this city, they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom other physicians have told their disease was classed among the incurables. Do they not publish from some of the many grateful patients, giving in each case the full mone and address of the persons making the statement that the doubting, and skeptical may call and interview the said people prior to visiting the decor's office for consultation. The people advertised as cured are by no A Popular Explanation,

tical may call and interview the Said people prior to visiting the doctor's office for consulta-tion. The people advertised as cured are by no means obscure unknown, but in the majority of cases are citizens well known by the business people and community at large, and it will more than repay any one suffering with catarrhal af-fection to visit those whose statements are published, or consult with the doctor or his associates at his office.
In this connection there can hardly be a more interesting subject than the ultimate effects of interesting subject than the ultimate effects of catarrh upon the hearing. The processes of this disease in poisoning the breath, rotting away the delicate machinery of smeli and taste, poisoning the langs and the blood, and passing into the stomach, enfecting the digestion, vitiating the secretions and polluting the very fountains of life. All this has perhaps been very generally discussed, but the very frequent effect of catarrh or the nose and threat upon the hearing has not been touched upon as often as the suject warrants.

A very little study of anatomy will show the eader that the junction of the back passage of the nore and the upper parts of the throat is onnected with the car by a minute and delicate assage known as the Eustachian tube. Along his tube the catarrii process extends, producing onsestion and inflammation. By the further attension of this process to the minuse lining of betympanium of the ear is caused, in some cases, light forms of entarch of the middle ear, and in the way partial or complete deafness may in ke manner result from the swollen, thickened teste enroaching upon the mouth of the Eutachian tube.

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Partial or complete deafness may also result from entarrhal interference with the masal breathing, depriving the ear of a proper supply of pure air or from the effects of obstruction in the masal passages causing undue rarification or condensation of the air in the middle ear.

In such cases as these general remedies, which are often prescribed, prove comparatively ineffective. A curroan only be obtained by skillful and scientific local treatment—and let li be said here that nothing could be attended with more disastrous results than unskillful local treatment—combined with constitutional treatment and care for the disease which brought about the trouble to the hearing.

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Dr. J. Cressy McCoy, late of Bellevie Hospi
tal, New York, and his associates, lately of the
University of New York tily, also of Washing-tian, D. C., have located permanently in the
Rampe Block, Omaha, Nob., where all curable
cases are resided skillfully. Concumption,
Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and
all nervous diseases. All diseases peculiar to

CATARRH CURED.

Sunday Hours, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Corrasendence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by t cents in statups.

Address all mail to Dr. J. C. McCoy, Hainge Block, Omaha, Not.